

# THE STATE REFORMER.

VOLUME XIV.

JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

NUMBER 5.

## MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The thirty-eighth general assembly met in Jefferson City, Wednesday, January 2. For the first time in twenty years the republicans were in the majority. Secretary of State Leamer called the house of representatives to order and the members were sworn in by W. M. Robinson, the new republican judge. Dr. A. C. Pettibone, of Linn, was made temporary speaker receiving 71 republican votes. The 47 democrats voted for J. G. Weinhold, of Perry. W. L. Morley was made temporary clerk. The republican caucus selected what was known as the Filley slate. It was as follows:

Beginning clerk—H. E. Rade, of Carrollton.  
Enrolling clerk—J. P. Collier, of Christian.  
Bookkeeper, G. H. Fountain, of Monticello.  
Sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Eldredge.  
Official Reporter, Ben Keller, of Pulaski.  
Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Lytle, of Trenton.  
Folding Clerk, Giles Bell, colored, of Callaway.

The house democratic caucus selected these candidates:  
Speaker, J. W. Wells, of St. Louis.  
Speaker pro tem, J. B. Moore, of Mississippi.  
For Chief Clerk, Lou Luthar, of Johnson county.  
For Assistant Chief Clerk, Sid J. Roy, Kansas City.  
For Enrolling Clerk, West McMurtry, of Sergeant-at-Arms, John J. Burnett, of Englewood.  
For Secretary, Dr. C. C. McGee, of Boone.  
For Doorkeeper, Wm. S. Mitchell, of St. Louis.  
For Reporter, Mr. R. H. Allen, of Clay county.

The senate was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara, who made a strong speech touching specially upon the need for ballot reform.

The senate democrats made these nominations:

President pro tem, Senator G. T. Dunn, of Lincoln county; Secretary, Cornelius Roach, of Jasper; Assistant Secretary, Robert E. Loxie, of Carroll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. T. Wells, of Boone; Chaplain, Rev. C. G. Davis, of Cole; Official Reporter, William M. Smith, of St. Louis; Doorkeeper, U. A. McBride, of Johnson; Folders, Charles Allison, of Henry; Pages—Masters Billy Jones of Callaway county, William Martin of St. Louis and Jack Gray of St. Louis.

The senate republicans made these nominations:

President pro tem, James P. O'Bannon, of Dallas; E. D. Norris, of Grundy; Secretary, Chas. D. Curtis, of Newton; Assistant Secretary, Lieut. Walter Sanders, of St. Louis; Official Reporter, A. L. Evans, of Kirksville; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph Flick, of Cole; Doorkeeper, P. W. Willis, of St. Joseph; Chaplain, A. J. Bradley, St. Louis county.

Thursday the republican nominees in the house and the democratic in the senate were elected.

Speaker Benjamin F. Russell was born in Oxford county, Maine, October 26, 1844. He served in the Tenth Maine Regiment of Infantry and the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, entering the service at 16 and retiring from the service as first lieutenant. He came to Missouri in 1862, and after three years spent in teaching was admitted to the bar in Texas county. But soon after established a republican newspaper at Salem, in Dent county. He purchased the Crawford Mirror in 1875, and has continued its publication to the present time. He was a delegate to the league convention at Louisville, in 1880 and was reading clerk of the convention. He was elected to the legislature in 1892, receiving 103 majority. He served on the committee on criminal jurisprudence and joint committee on printing. He was reading clerk of the national league convention in Denver in June last. He was elected at the late election, receiving 201 majority. He made an active canvass, speaking in various parts of the state. He was married to Miss Bessie Milne in 1880, at Steelville, Mo. Resides at Steelville, Crawford county.

There is a bill introduced in the house from which it may be learned, an effort will be made to reduce maximum freight rates on agricultural products. Such a bill, carrying reductions on different classes from 10 to 25 per cent, passed the house two years ago, but failed to receive the approval of the senate. Usually the farmers of the house unite on such a measure.

Passenger rates are another favorite subject of attack. Present mileage rates are 3 cents per mile on trunk lines and 4 cents on branches. For years these rates have been maintained in spite of biennial attacks by the legislature. Bills will be introduced in a few days reducing charges on trunk lines to 2 1/2 cents, and even 2 cents, and to 3 cents on branch routes. The sleeping car rates will not escape attention. Just now the sleeping cars are familiar objects of attack, and laws will be introduced reducing present charges fully one-half. There are so many new members of the legislature that it is a matter of doubt as to what will be accomplished in the matter of reducing railroad rates. With one accord the railroad officials argue that any general reduction will prove disastrous. They all claim to have lost money the past year, and are in no condition to stand a further loss of receipts.

The sale of cigarettes will be made

a subject of some severe legislation. Several cities have adopted a prohibitive license tax, but the lawmakers propose to carry the war into Africa. Senator Love, of Jackson, it is understood, will lead the fight by proposing a general license law fixing the tax so high as to compel dealers to entirely abandon the sale of cigarettes. How the young men and boys who are addicted to cigarette smoking will regard this war on present vested rights is not worrying the members of the legislature. A local license tax of \$200 or \$300 has proved effective in suppressing their sale in the towns, but the proposed legislation will fix the tax at \$1,000 or \$1,500 per year.

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Secretary William Dawson, of the Missouri World's Fair commission has made his report to the governor. It is shown by this that the general expense of administration was \$34,657.68 or nearly 30 per cent of the entire appropriation. The woman's auxiliary board cost \$7,003.95; the educational exhibit, \$4,803.95; mining exhibit, \$15,203.95; horticultural, \$9,799.14; agricultural, \$6,139; forestry, \$9,769.17; state building and grounds, \$47,762.35. A foot note in the report shows that \$34,000 was paid to contractors. The total expenditures were \$149,735.85 leaving a balance of \$522.29, which with the sale of fixtures and with \$350 received for the state building, makes the total sum turned into the treasury, \$1,421.64.

State Superintendent Wolfe, in his report to the general assembly vigorously discusses the great questions vitally concerning teachers and patrons. First and fundamental, is a liberal outlay on the part of the patrons and teachers, as a requisite to educational progress. But outlay—investment—to bring the best results, must be intelligently made. Pleading for the re-establishment of the State Training School, to license instructors in teachers' county institutes, that the time and money of teachers may not be squandered, the superintendent says, "There is much excellent institute work in the state; more good work; but there is too much that is poor." The present institute law relieves the county commissioner, as an individual, from granting county certificates, and intrusts this duty to the county institute board of examiners. It is urgently recommended that state certificates be no longer granted by the state superintendent, but by a board—all this that the people may the more intelligently invest their annual outlay of \$6,000,000.

Commending the strength and desirability of the institute law, as originally designed, the superintendent says: "The original bill was an organic whole—a unity, that could not be touched without mutilation—(1) county institutes to grant county certificates, (2) district institutes to grant state certificates, (3) the state training school to grant institute instructors' certificates." In setting forth the necessity for more efficient supervision by county commissioners, the superintendent says: "With election of county superintendents by a direct vote of the people, often not the best qualified person is elected, but the smoothest politician—the candidate who has the greatest number of relatives in the county, who has put the most local politicians under obligations to him, or who has no policy—can teach it either round or flat. I utter no word against the honest politician or against politics, but against the demagogue, who cries 'undemocratic' when the people attempt to get value received for their money. The paramount question with the people is, how can we get the worth of our money?"

In discussing what should be a rational course of study he declares against the mistaken policy of the forced attempt to make children thorough in books and nature beyond their tastes and capabilities. He thus sums up his argument for a rational course of study: "Here seems to be the heart of the whole matter—to read man in his works—books, drawing, modeling, making—God in nature, and to communicate oneself more fully and completely to his fellow-men in language (including music), drawing (including painting), modeling and making (including the work of the artisan and sculptor.)"

## IN OUR OWN STATE.

**A HARD HUG.**  
Joe Creamer of Sedalia hugged his wife so tightly Wednesday evening that he fractured three of her ribs.

**APPOINTED BY GOV. STONE.**  
Gov. Stone appointed Rufus Christian county assessor of Marion county, vice R. A. Spencer, who has resigned the office.

Gov. Stone has appointed John P. Campbell circuit clerk of Ripley county.

**SLATER SAVINGS BANK.**  
The official report of the federal

examining bank of the Slater Savings Bank, a careful perusal of the report proves its condition rotten to the core. Its liabilities will amount to upwards of \$40,000.

**BURNED ALIVE.**  
Lum Crooks, who lived in Milan for the past ten years, left with his family for the south part of this state, traveling with a team and wagon. They camped eight miles south of Milan and while his wife was getting supper her clothes and long hair became ignited and burned her to a crisp. Two of the little girls ran and caught hold of their mother and were horribly burned. The husband was also burned while trying to extinguish the flames.

**RECAPTURED.**  
Joe Dusty, one of the prisoners who escaped from the St. Joseph jail was captured in St. Joseph. He said that Train Robber Crowe had plenty of money, and that assistance was given from the outside. He had over \$2,000 the day before he got out of jail, and besides this he had a draft from his brother, who is a prominent politician at Omaha. Crowe secured a pardon from prison in Illinois some time ago, through the influence of his political brother at Omaha.

**A SMALL BOY KILLS HIMSELF.**  
The suicide at Brookfield by hanging of George Parks, aged 11 1/2 years, son of John Parks, is still causing much comment against the parents, and many declare that the little fellow was driven to his death by maltreatment. The father declares that his son ran away from home some days before his suicide but was not punished for the act. On the morning of the suicide the little fellow seemed in good spirits. Other friends of the family declare that the parents were anything but cruel.

**KEENE'S HARMONY.**  
The new county officers of Howell county who are all republicans, gave a banquet to the retiring officers of the Commercial house, West Plains. The principal business and professional men of the county were also present, and after doing full justice to a sumptuous game and oyster supper, speechmaking and social talk was indulged in. Dr. M. B. Chandler acted as toastmaster, and the following toasts were responded to: "The 'Outs,'" by M. B. Clark, who was a candidate for congress two years ago; the "Ins," by Judge W. N. Evans, of that circuit; "Howell county, the land of the Big Red Apple," by A. J. Van Wormer, deputy insurance commissioner under Governor Francis; "The City of West Plains," by J. A. Truex, mayor of that city, and editor of the Journal; "The Press," by Hon. J. C. Kerby, former editor of the Gazette; the "Bar," by Attorney S. L. Gallo-way. A humorous essay, by Judge B. B. Canterbury, and an original poem, by Judge D. F. Martin were loudly applauded, and concluded the programme. Every office in the county is now filled by a republican, for the first time in its history.

## THE WEEK AT HOME.

**THE DECREE IN EFFECT.**  
Owing to misapprehensions caused by the publication of the statement that a decree concerning secret societies was submitted to the bishops in order to secure from them their opinions thereon, Monsignor Batelli authorizes the following brief statement of facts to set at rest misapprehensions and possible misrepresentation: The archbishops of the United States had taken council with respect to three societies, namely, the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance and the Knights of Pythias, and decided that the whole question should be submitted to the apostolic see. In a communication from His Eminence, Cardinal Monaco, to Monsignor Batelli, the action of the general congregation of cardinals, to whom His Holiness committed the question, after considering carefully the matter, made a decree. This decree His Holiness fully confirmed and gave a complete effect to it. The decree is, therefore, transmitted to all archbishops, bishops and other ordinaries of the United States, to be put into effect. Monsignor Batelli has acted merely as a medium of transmission. He makes a strong plea for the

## STONE'S MESSAGE.

The biennial message of Governor Stone was read in both houses of the Missouri legislature Friday.

The major portion of the message is devoted to state finances and state institutions. In opening, the governor reviews the laws in regard to raising revenue for the state and declares that the interest fund for the past two years, amounted to \$1,955,868.64, while the revenue fund aggregated \$4,034,681.46. He places the actual ordinary expenses of the state government during the past two years at \$2,376,230. He

states that the total amount of the interest fund, including the public school money, at \$3,754,580.

The governor recommends an increase of \$17,000 in the national guard appropriation, making it \$35,000, and plays high compliment to the militia of the state. In connection with this matter he says:

The presence of an adequate and efficient force of this kind removes all excuse from the employment of the regular army in purely domestic affairs. It was never intended by the fathers that the federal military should be used, without invitation, to do, or aid in doing, those things which are incumbent upon the police or civil authorities of the states. The theory of our government contemplates that our chief reliance for a military force shall be upon the militia, which is a national as well as a state organization. It is always to be greatly hoped that there will be no need to employ the military, but when the necessity does arise it is often of the highest moment. The present force is not large enough to meet any probable contingency.

The governor calls for an increase of \$8,000 in the geological survey appropriation, of \$1,500 per year for an inspector of mineral mines, and for \$70,000 more for the schools and \$55,700 for the eleemosynary institutions.

The governor places the criminal costs deficiency at \$100,000, and estimates that other extraordinary expenses will aggregate \$428,000, making the total expenses \$610,800 below the receipts. He holds that this is too narrow a margin and calls for provision for increasing the revenue.

The bonds retired during the two years aggregated \$664,000, leaving a balance of \$298,538.48 to meet maturing bonds. The interest fund for the next two years is placed at \$2,060,000 and the interest accruing at \$883,955. The bonded debt of the state now aggregates \$6,010,000—\$930,000 6 per cent and \$5,080,000 3 1/2 per cent bonds. He estimates that with the present provisions continued the entire debt will be extinguished in five years.

The other increases recommended are board of geology and mines, \$9,000; public schools, \$70,000. The extraordinary expenses are estimated at \$428,000, divided as follows: Criminal costs deficiency, \$100,000; other deficiencies, \$8,000; miscellaneous appropriations, \$40,000; extraordinary appropriations for eleemosynary, educational and penal institutions, \$280,000.

Gov. Stone says that the revenue will be barely large enough to cover the important appropriations recommended, and therefore if they are made there must be an increase in the revenues provided for.

The state debt amounts to \$6,010,000. "It consisted," he said, "of \$930,000 of 6 per cent bonds, and \$5,080,000 of 3 1/2 per cent bonds. Of the 6 per cent, the entire amount will mature during 1895-96, except \$11,000, which will mature July 1, 1897. Including the balance, \$298,538.48, remaining over unexpended in the sinking fund, as above stated, it is estimated that the total sum available for bond redemption during the ensuing two years will aggregate \$1,456,538.48. Subtracting this amount from the total debt outstanding Jan. 1, 1895, there will remain the sum of \$4,553,461.52, which will represent the total bonded debt remaining unpaid at the close of this administration, on Jan. 1, 1897; and that entire debt, except \$11,000 will consist of bonds bearing only 3 1/2 per cent."

Touching the public schools, Gov. Stone says:

For the support of the common and high schools, permanent funds have been provided, aggregating \$10,964,698. Of this, \$3,141,638 are represented in certificates of indebtedness issued by the state, and the remainder is represented in county, township and district funds, loaned out by the county courts on both real and personal security. The interest arising from these several funds, aggregating nearly \$1,000,000, is annually distributed for the support of the public schools. In addition thereto, one-third of the State revenue is devoted to the same purpose, and local taxes are also levied by the district directors. During the year 1894 the sum of \$7,437,641 was collected, distributed and received into the treasury for the maintenance of the common and high schools of the state. The available permanent school funds of Missouri are the largest of any state in the Union. No state has done, or is doing, more for public education through certificates of indebtedness issued by the state, and I feel safe in saying that no fact in our history does more to honor the people, or to exalt the state, than this, and nothing should furnish greater cause for pleasure and pride to every patriotic Missourian.

He makes a strong plea for the

normal schools, saying, among other things: "In my opinion, these schools are performing a most excellent work. As already stated, there are about 10,000 district schools in the state. There must be at least one teacher for each of these schools, and in many of them several are employed. Year after year the normals send forth scores of trained and well-equipped young men and women to supply these local schools. That alone should commend them to our highest favor. But that is not all. From year to year, also, many of these educated teachers drift away into other states and become potent factors in the educational progress of those states. They go like missionaries to bear our civilization, to speak our praises and spread our fame."

The governor recommends an appropriation of \$29,000 for the Kirksville normal, \$30,000 for the Warrensburg normal and \$25,000 for the Cape Girardeau normal.

Of Lincoln Institute the governor says: "Lincoln Institute is located at Jefferson City, and was established for the exclusive use of negroes. It was originally intended as a normal school for the training of colored teachers; but its work has since broadened beyond that scope. True, it has a normal department; but it also has an industrial department and other departments. It has become a college for the higher education of colored boys and girls. The institute is doing good work and should be well supported. I regard it as the duty of the state to afford this class of Missourians the most liberal opportunities for improvement and advancement." He refers to the fire which destroyed the main building last August, and recommends an appropriation of \$30,000 to construct a new building, \$8000 for equipping the same, \$6000 for other expenses rendered necessary by the fire, and \$23,000 for maintenance. Ten thousand insurance is provided in the \$30,000 for the new building.

The eleemosynary institutions are next considered. The governor recommends an appropriation of \$55,000 for the Fulton, \$11,500 for the St. Joseph and \$61,600 for the Nevada Insane Asylum, \$114,500 for the School for the Deaf and Dumb, \$30,000 for the School for the Blind, \$44,000 for the Reform School for Boys and \$30,300 for the Reform School for Girls. Although the Nevada Insane Asylum is one of the finest structures of its kind in the country, a large amount of the stone used in the building has proved to be utterly worthless, and extensive repairs are absolutely necessary.

The governor recommends an appropriation of \$2,000 to pay the claim of the city of St. Louis against the Blind Asylum for improvements on Morgan street, in front of the institution.

Upon the subject of the State University Governor Stone says:

The crown of our great educational system is the State University. We should make it as resplendent as possible. There is nothing within the range of human knowledge that a Missourian boy desires to know that he should not have ample opportunity to learn in the schools of his own state. He should never be required to go abroad to enjoy advantages denied him at home. Our common and high schools are unequalled, if not unrivaled, by those of any other state. Our University should also be lifted to a plane correspondingly high, and placed in position to compete with any similar institution on the globe. To make such a University the things at least are primarily needed:

1. The boys of the state must stand by it.

2. The state itself must stand by it, support it with money and administer it with wisdom.

Why should our boys turn from their own state and go to Eastern universities or to Europe to be educated? Our University receives no aid of that kind from the East. Why should their schools be built up at the expense and to the detriment of our own? I appeal to the young men of Missouri to rally around the University of their own state; build it, strengthen it, and make it the acknowledged equal of any in the Union. If it is inferior now, if it is deficient in any respect, the young men of Missouri should make it their special duty to discover and remedy it. They should do their full part in this great and patriotic work. In so doing they render the state a more important service. They should remember that nothing contributes more to the glory of an American Commonwealth than a splendid, successful and famous University.

Such institutions may be easily recalled that have done more than any other one thing to make the states in which they are located conspicuous before the world. And the reputation which a great University gives to a state is of that enlightened character that elevates and strengthens it in the esteem of mankind. I have only words of praise for the splendid colleges established and maintained throughout the state by the different church organizations or by local enterprise. The young men of Missouri are wise to take advantage of these institutions; but when they go beyond their own state and seek wider fields of knowledge, they should turn their footsteps to their own University, and not go elsewhere. Thus, they begin on the threshold of manhood to serve and develop the great state whose affairs, public and commercial, will soon be committed to their hands. But if it is to be expected that our young men will make generous response to this call, the state itself must do its duty.

A great, progressive University cannot be maintained in a day or by a word, nor can it be established by aims. It cannot thrive

as a mendicant. If it prospers it must have ample means to support it. During the last four years the General Assembly has done fairly well in this behalf. But we cannot stop where we are. If we do not advance we will retrograde. The work to be done is yet far from completion. We must supply the institution with whatever is really necessary, and it should be done as rapidly as the nature of the case will permit. A medical building, gymnasium, greenhouse, dairy buildings, fish hatchery and a well-equipped system of dormitories for the accommodation of students, are all absolutely essential to a complete University establishment. They are indispensable.

But equally if not more important even than these is the proper equipment of the buildings already erected. After the plan, so to speak, has been constructed, it would be wise to have a good sound sum could then be set apart each year for a series of years, for an endowment fund, until at least \$2,000,000 was raised thereby. That, added to the present endowment, would raise the total to \$3,000,000. The annual interest arising from such a fund would make the University self-sustaining—would put it upon its feet and assure to Missouri a glorious temple of learning commensurate with the dignity of the state and worthy of its greatness.

In connection it may be of interest to note the endowments of annual income of the leading universities in other states with which ours must come in competition. The endowment of Cornell University amounts to \$6,000,000; of Yale, \$5,500,000; Harvard, \$13,000,000; Columbia, \$9,000,000; California, \$4,300,000; Chicago, \$5,200,000; Texas, \$2,500,000; money and 2,000,000 acres of land; while the present endowment of the Missouri University amounts to only \$1,193,958. The annual incomes of the above named competing universities range from \$236,000 received by the University of California, to \$987,000, the amount realized by Harvard. The universities of Ohio and Minnesota each have an annual income of \$170,000; that of Wisconsin \$290,000, and that of Michigan, \$290,000. The permanent annual income of the Missouri University is from two principal sources, namely, interest on state endowments, amounting in round numbers to \$61,000, and the congressional endowments of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, amounting at this date to about \$35,000. The total of these two sources, only the \$96,000 is available, however, for the ordinary support of the University. There are no other sources of revenue, except the small sums paid in the way of contingent fees or tuition, and one or two unimportant miscellaneous items. Thus it will be seen that in comparison with those of other great universities, the endowments and the income of the Missouri University are shamefully diminutive.

All these disadvantages cannot, of course, be rendered in a day or a year. They are too numerous to remove by a single stroke. But I am confident you will agree that each succeeding general assembly should perform its part and do everything possible to advance this great work to a speedy consummation. With a view to the exigencies of the public service in other directions, I regret that I am unable at this time to make such recommendations as are desired by the board of curators, or such as the present needs of the institution demand, but I will venture to urge the most liberal appropriations warranted by the condition of the public treasury.

The governor recommends an appropriation of \$2,000 to pay the claim of the city of St. Louis against the Blind Asylum for improvements on Morgan street, in front of the institution. Upon the subject of the State University Governor Stone says: The crown of our great educational system is the State University. We should make it as resplendent as possible. There is nothing within the range of human knowledge that a Missourian boy desires to know that he should not have ample opportunity to learn in the schools of his own state. He should never be required to go abroad to enjoy advantages denied him at home. Our common and high schools are unequalled, if not unrivaled, by those of any other state. Our University should also be lifted to a plane correspondingly high, and placed in position to compete with any similar institution on the globe. To make such a University the things at least are primarily needed:

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1. The boys of the state must stand by it.

2. The state itself must stand by it, support it with money and administer it with wisdom.

Why should our boys turn from their own state and go to Eastern universities or to Europe to be educated? Our University receives no aid of that kind from the East. Why should their schools be built up at the expense and to the detriment of our own? I appeal to the young men of Missouri to rally around the University of their own state; build it, strengthen it, and make it the acknowledged equal of any in the Union. If it is inferior now, if it is deficient in any respect, the young men of Missouri should make it their special duty to discover and remedy it. They should do their full part in this great and patriotic work. In so doing they render the state a more important service. They should remember that nothing contributes more to the glory of an American Commonwealth than a splendid, successful and famous University.

Such institutions may be easily recalled that have done more than any other one thing to make the states in which they are located conspicuous before the world. And the reputation which a great University gives to a state is of that enlightened character that elevates and strengthens it in the esteem of mankind. I have only words of praise for the splendid colleges established and maintained throughout the state by the different church organizations or by local enterprise. The young men of Missouri are wise to take advantage of these institutions; but when they go beyond their own state and seek wider fields of knowledge, they should turn their footsteps to their own University, and not go elsewhere. Thus, they begin on the threshold of manhood to serve and develop the great state whose affairs, public and commercial, will soon be committed to their hands. But if it is to be expected that our young men will make generous response to this call, the state itself must do its duty.

A great, progressive University cannot be maintained in a day or by a word, nor can it be established by aims. It cannot thrive

as a mendicant. If it prospers it must have ample means to support it. During the last four years the General Assembly has done fairly well in this behalf. But we cannot stop where we are. If we do not advance we will retrograde. The work to be done is yet far from completion. We must supply the institution with whatever is really necessary, and it should be done as rapidly as the nature of the case will permit. A medical building, gymnasium, greenhouse, dairy buildings, fish hatchery and a well-equipped system of dormitories for the accommodation of students, are all absolutely essential to a complete University establishment. They are indispensable.

But equally if not more important even than these is the proper equipment of the buildings already erected. After the plan, so to speak, has been constructed, it would be wise to have a good sound sum could then be set apart each year for a series of years, for an endowment fund, until at least \$2,000,000 was raised thereby. That, added to the present endowment, would raise the total to \$3,000,000. The annual interest arising from such a fund would make the University self-sustaining—would put it upon its feet and assure to Missouri a glorious temple of learning commensurate with the dignity of the state and worthy of its greatness.

In connection it may be of interest to note the endowments of annual income of the leading universities in other states with which ours must come in competition. The endowment of Cornell University amounts to \$6,000,000; of Yale, \$5,500,000; Harvard, \$13,000,000; Columbia, \$9,000,000; California, \$4,300,000; Chicago, \$5,200,000; Texas, \$2,500,000; money and 2,000,000 acres of land; while the present endowment of the Missouri University amounts to only \$1,193,958. The annual incomes of the above named competing universities range from \$236,000 received by the University of California, to \$987,000, the amount realized by Harvard. The universities of Ohio and Minnesota each have an annual income of \$170,000; that of Wisconsin \$290,000, and that of Michigan, \$290,000. The permanent annual income of the Missouri University is from two principal sources, namely, interest on state endowments, amounting in round numbers to \$61,000, and the congressional endowments of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, amounting at this date to about \$35,000. The total of these two sources, only the \$96,000 is available, however, for the ordinary support of the University. There are no other sources of revenue, except the small sums paid in the way of contingent fees or tuition, and one or two unimportant miscellaneous items. Thus it will be seen that in comparison with those of other great universities, the endowments and the income of the Missouri University are shamefully diminutive.

was scarcely disturbed. There has been no occasion whatever for the employment of military force. The local officers and the posse comitatus have been found amply able to meet every emergency. Although I greatly lament the misfortune which overtook our sister state, I will not deny the gratification it affords me to again call public attention to the exceptional record made by Missouri, because the contrast is so highly creditable to our people.

It is also safe to say that Missouri suffered as little from the panic in its financial and industrial interests as any other western or southern state. As a rule, with only a few exceptions, they stood unshaken and maintained their high credit unimpaired in spite of the strain upon them. Our farmers have been blessed with abundant crops and to-day their bins and barns are filled to overflowing with the products of the field and meadow. We have had no disasters of flood or fire, no devastating epidemics, no overwhelming calamity, no great misfortune. All this gives reason for congratulation. If peace and plenty could make a happy and